Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 2002-2003

Saskatchewan Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs

for the fiscal year ending
March 31, 2003

Saskatchewan
Our Future is Wide Open ®

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Table of Contents

Ministers' Letter of Transmittal 2

Deputy Minister's Letter of Transmittal 3

Who We Are 4
- Organization Chart 6

Our 2002-03 Annual Report 7

2002-03 Accomplishments and Results 7

2002-03 Financial Results 20
- Notes 21
- Financial Accountability Statement 21

Overview of Plan for 2003-04 and Beyond 22

Plan at a Glance 22

2003-04 Budget Overview 24

Trends and Issues 24

Where We Are Headed - What We Intend To Do - How We Will Measure Progress 26
- Goal 1 26
- Goal 2 28
- Goal 3 30
- Goal 4 33
- Goal 5 37

Where to Obtain Additional Information 39

Appendix 1 - Legislation 40

Web address: www.graa.gov.sk.ca

Additional copies of this annual report may be downloaded from our Department website, listed above.

Ministers' Letter of Transmittal

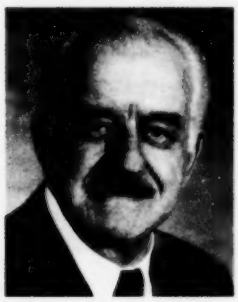
Her Honour the Honourable Dr. Lynda M. Haverstock
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

Your Honour:

It is our privilege to submit to you the annual report of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Crofford
Provincial Secretary



Ron Osika
Minister of Government Relations

Eldon Lautermilch
Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Deputy Minister's Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable Joanne Crofford
Provincial Secretary

The Honourable Eldon Lautermilch
Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

The Honourable Ron Osika
Minister of Government Relations

Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of Saskatchewan Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Brent Cotter
Deputy Minister
Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs
Deputy Provincial Secretary

Who We Are

Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs (GRAA) is a diverse department with several main areas of responsibility.

Mandate

The Department promotes Saskatchewan's interests through the management of the province's relationships with other governments – in Saskatchewan, Canada and abroad. GRAA also works with Aboriginal people in the province and their organizations to develop and implement policies and programs that advance our common interests. In addition, the Department provides services related to protocol, honours, ceremonial and celebratory special events, Government House, the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, and the Office of French-language Coordination.

Vision

The citizenship of Saskatchewan people is enriched by:

- creating and maintaining respectful, responsive and effective partnerships between governments in Saskatchewan, Canada and abroad;
- the full and equitable participation of Aboriginal people in the province's social and economic life; and
- celebrating our heritage and honouring our achievements.

Key Programs and Services

GRAA is comprised of four main streams, Intergovernmental Relations, Municipal Relations, Aboriginal Affairs and the Provincial Secretary. These divisions work collectively, in an integrated fashion, to fulfill the Department's mandate through delivery of a variety of programs and services.

Intergovernmental Relations

Intergovernmental Relations manages inter-provincial and federal-provincial (including constitutional) relations. Strategic management of intergovernmental partnerships within Canada advances Saskatchewan's economic, social and constitutional interests. In addition to this domestic or Canadian focus, the division has an international focus, including immigration, trade policy and international relations.

Immigration-related services include the promotion of economic immigration to our province – enhancing business opportunities in Saskatchewan and enabling the province to meet critical labour market needs, and facilitating improvements in settlement and integration services for immigrants and refugees. Trade-related services include policy development and negotiation of trade policies with other governments, both domestic and international. International relations-related services include management of the province's interests abroad.

Municipal Relations

The Department works in partnership with 495 urban municipalities, 297 rural municipalities and 24 northern municipalities and their related associations to strengthen local governance for the benefit of Saskatchewan residents. Financial, advisory and technical services are provided to municipalities. The Department is responsible for defining municipal responsibilities and powers that balance local municipal autonomy with accountability and the protection of provincial and public interests. It also provides advice to government on property tax tools, percentages of value for revaluations and the governance and structure of, and funding for, the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency. The Department develops related legislation, regulations and policies. The Department is also responsible for the administration and operations of communities in the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District.

Aboriginal Affairs

The Department works with Aboriginal people and communities to develop and implement policies and programs that advance shared interests and increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the social and economic life of Saskatchewan. The Department co-ordinates the Strategy for Métis and Off-Reserve First Nations People by integrating action by 12 provincial departments to address education, skills training, work preparation, employment and economic development, and individual and community well-being for Aboriginal people in the province.

Through the Aboriginal Employment Development Program, the Department helps to increase Aboriginal employment and training opportunities through partnerships involving Aboriginal organizations, unions and public and private sector employers. The Department administers Saskatchewan's legal obligations pursuant to the Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) Settlement Agreements signed with the federal government and First Nations. The Department participates in self-government discussions at tables involving the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, the Meadow Lake Tribal Council and the federal government. The Department participates in bilateral and tripartite governance processes involving the Métis Nation – Saskatchewan, and also supports the capacity of Aboriginal women and urban service delivery organizations to address a variety of issues and concerns.

Provincial Secretary

The Provincial Secretary includes the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. The Office's mandate is to support the Lieutenant Governor in carrying out her constitutional responsibilities within our constitutional monarchy. These responsibilities include providing Royal Assent, signing Orders-in-Council, and constitutional matters that enable the government to function. The Office also supports the Lieutenant Governor in her goal to be accessible to the people of Saskatchewan through visits and by attending events and functions.

The Provincial Secretary also includes the Government House Heritage Property and the Department's protocol and honours function. Government House Heritage Property combines a museum, hospitality facility and the offices of the Lieutenant Governor in one of Saskatchewan's premier historic sites, and is preparing a major development project to mark the provincial centennial in 2005.

The Office of Protocol and Honours is responsible for managing a comprehensive honours and awards program (including official honours of the provincial Crown and employee recognition) and for organizing a wide range of official visits from diplomats, foreign delegations and members of the Royal Family.

Government House and the Office of Protocol and Honours routinely interact with members of the public, and with organizations sharing an interest in Saskatchewan's heritage, culture, and the promotion of the accomplishments of Saskatchewan people.

The Office of French-language Coordination (which reports to the Provincial Secretary) enhances the access of the Francophone community to the provincial government.

Organization

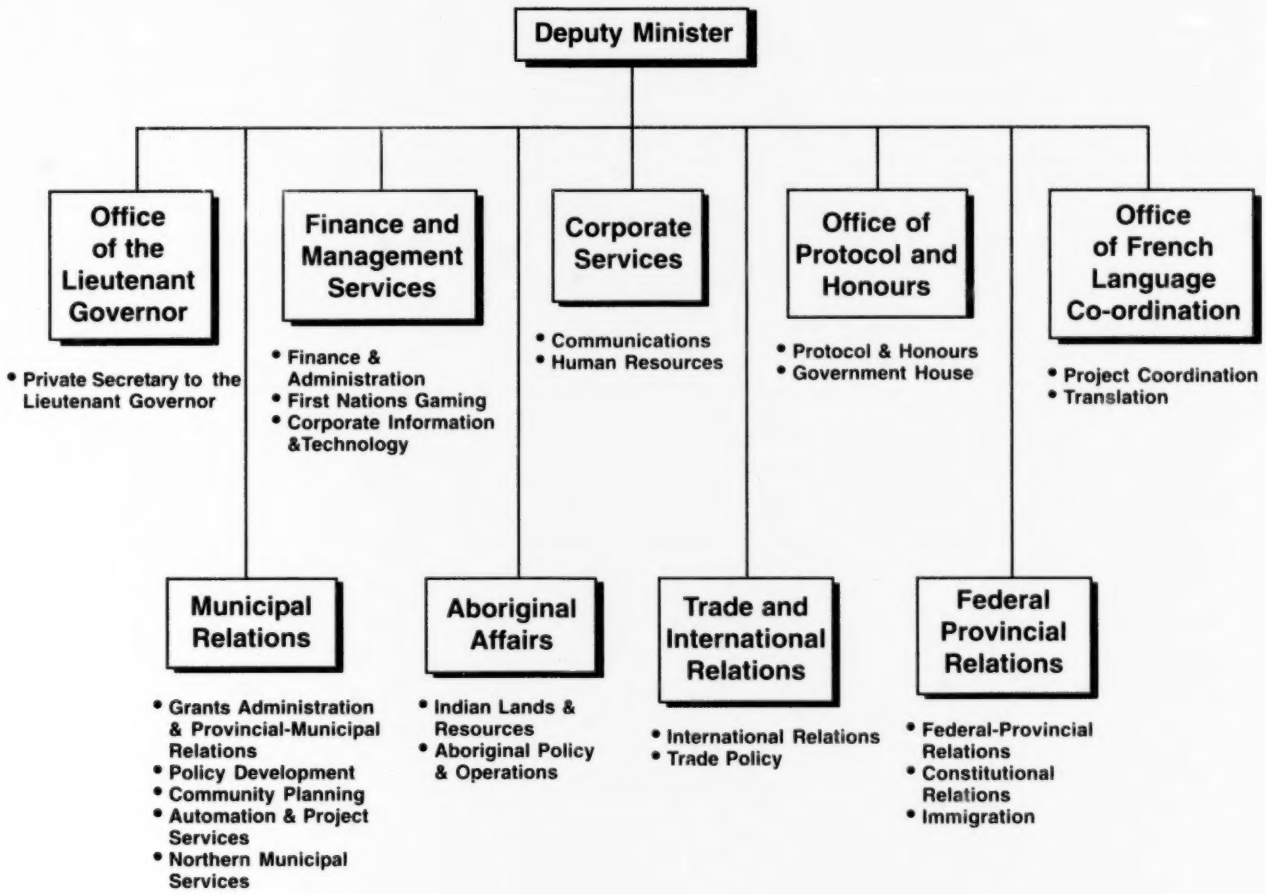
The Department employs more than 200 people, with offices in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, La Ronge and Buffalo Narrows.

Key Partners

The Department typically serves as a central agency, partnering with other government departments, agencies and officials to achieve its goals. For example, key partners in the provision of immigration, trade policy and international relations services are other Canadian governments and organizations involved in managing the intergovernmental dimensions of these files. Key partners in the municipal sector include municipal councils and administrators, municipal associations, community planners, and property assessment appraisers. Key partners in the Aboriginal sector include Aboriginal leaders, communities, and organizations, as well as unions, public and private-sector employers, and other government departments. Key partners in Francophone affairs include the Francophone community, the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

Organization Chart

As of March 31, 2003:



Our 2002-03 Annual Report

The 2002-03 Annual Report of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs (GRAA) serves two distinct purposes: (i) to report on the department's accomplishments and results over the past fiscal year; and (ii) to set out the department's Performance Plan for 2003-04 and beyond. These enhancements to our Annual Report are tied to the continued implementation of the Province of Saskatchewan's Government Accountability Framework.

As part of the implementation of the provincial government's new approach to planning, performance measurement and reporting, GRAA's 2002-03 Annual Report includes a Performance Plan for 2003-04 and beyond. The Performance Plan includes a vision for the future and long-term goals and objectives that will guide the Department over the next several years. Attached to each objective are several key actions that the Department intends to accomplish in 2003-04.

Next year's Annual Report will report results against the performance measures and actions that are included in the Performance Plan section of this year's Annual Report.

To enhance the continuity between this year's and next year's GRAA Annual Reports, this year's 2002-03 Accomplishments and Results have been categorized to correspond with the goals developed as part of the 2003-04 Plan.

2002-03 Accomplishments and Results

Goal 1: The aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people are understood and realized within the broader Saskatchewan community.

In 2002-03, the Department strove to further the aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people within the broader Saskatchewan community, and a number of accomplishments and results can be reported.

In recognition of and in response to the work of the 1996 Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP), the Department continued work on its Strategy for Métis and Off-Reserve First Nations People (MOR). The MOR strategy is the only comprehensive response to date by a provincial jurisdiction to the RCAP report. The strategy also reflects the advice provided by the Aboriginal people of Saskatchewan at extensive province-wide consultations. The MOR strategy is the provincial government's practical agenda for increasing the self-reliance of Aboriginal people and communities in our province. The Department provided a co-ordinating role for this strategy, which combines the efforts of 12 government departments. The MOR complements and supports a parallel strategy related to the negotiation of Aboriginal self-government in Saskatchewan. Together, the two strategies constitute the four pillars of our objectives with and for Aboriginal people: (i) social health; (ii) economic prosperity; (iii) greater autonomy; and (iv) greater fiscal and political accountability. The Department successfully presented the MOR strategy to the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC), winning the 2002 Silver Award for Innovative Management.

The MOR will provide separate reports on accomplishments and outcomes through co-operative and integrated work involving 12 departments.

In 2002-03, GRAA implemented two innovative and co-operative sports and recreation

programs related to the MOR strategy: (i) Sportsworks and (ii) Aboriginal youth sport/ recreation coordinators in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Yorkton. These programs assisted communities to build capacity, and provided sport and recreation opportunities for inner city Aboriginal youth to participate in sport and recreation programs.

- The Sportsworks program was implemented with cooperative funding arrangements involving Culture, Youth and Recreation (CYR), the Saskatchewan Sports and Recreation Association, and Crown corporations. This initiative facilitated community capacity (administered by the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP), Saskatchewan Branch), and opened new opportunities for Aboriginal youth. Aboriginal high school students gained an opportunity to learn about the benefits of working by competing for summer employment, earning a salary, learning about various aspects of managing a golf course, learning the responsibilities associated with work, earning high school credits, and having access to recreation opportunities that would normally be unattainable.
- The second cooperative program involved the Centennial Student Employment Program (CSEP) offered by CYR, and GRAA. CSEP funding, together with a supplementary grant from GRAA, also gave urban First Nations Agencies an opportunity to hire Aboriginal Sport and Recreation Coordinators to put in place a summer sport/recreation program for Aboriginal youth in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Yorkton.

In 2002-03, the Department's other accomplishments in furthering the aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people within the broader Saskatchewan community included the following:

- In March 2003, a Bilateral Protocol was established as a formalized structure and process in the political relationship between the province and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN). This Protocol will be an important forum to jointly discuss strategies to more fully engage the federal government in addressing self-government, socio-economic development, the continuation of federal funding of services to First Nations people and the improvement of services provided to them. GRAA is responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of the Protocol with counterparts across government, and will co-chair the Senior Officials Committee with the Chief of Staff of the FSIN.

- The Aboriginal Employment Development Program (AEDP) and the Aboriginal Representative Workforce Strategy (ARWS) continued to achieve success in 2002-03. During this past year, five new partnership agreements (41 in total since 1992) were signed with public and private sector employers, unions, and training institutions to prepare the workplace for the rapidly changing demographics of the Province. In addition, a conference entitled "Representative Workforce – A Focused Approach to Aboriginal Employment" was organized and successfully delivered with over 450 participants attending from Saskatchewan and across Canada. The Department made several strategic presentations on the AEDP and the ARWS that bolstered their national reputations such as the presentation at the 2002 IPAC awards luncheon. In addition, the AEDP won the 2002 Saskatchewan Labour Force Development Board's award for "Promotion of Aboriginal Participation" in the economy. The government of British Columbia is modeling our Province's ARWS as an effective tool for integrating Aboriginal people into the economy. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is utilizing the ARWS nationally through its Aboriginal Workforce Participation Initiative.

Goal 2: Canada's constitutionally recognized communities and people are acknowledged, respected and supported within our province and federation.

In 2002-03, the Department strove to support Canada's constitutionally recognized communities and people through: (i) Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) for First Nations; and (ii) French-language services for Saskatchewan's Francophones.

Treaty Land Entitlement

In total, almost 37,000 acres achieved reserve status in 2002-03. More than 475,000 acres of land have achieved reserve status since 1992. Of particular significance in 2002-03 was the near completion of a Treaty Land Entitlement selection by the Onion Lake First Nation. The 87,000-acre selection is by far the largest single block of Crown land assembled under the Framework Agreement, and is expected to achieve reserve status in 2003-04.

French-language Services

In 2002-03, the Office of French-language Co-ordination (OFLC) successfully fulfilled its role to encourage and support provincial government departments and agencies to improve French-language services in areas important to the province's Francophones. OFLC's success in this regard is measured through the accomplishments of the provincial government as a whole. OFLC staff worked with provincial government colleagues, in particular the network of department liaisons created in 2002, to lay the groundwork for progress in priority areas such as communication, health, justice, post-secondary education and immigration. Two examples of note: the Department of Justice policy enhancing French-language court services announced in November 2002, and the publication on the Internet of French versions of the 2003 Throne Speech and the 2003-04 Budget Speech and Highlights Card in March 2003.

In 2002-03, OFLC served as an effective liaison between the Fransaskois community and the provincial government. The Joint Provincial Government Francophone Community French Language Services Liaison Committee, our formal consultation mechanism with the Fransaskois community, submitted its first report and recommendations to the Provincial Secretary in January 2003. The Committee underlined the need for a framework to guide the provision of provincial services in French and recommended a constructive approach to putting such a framework in place.

In addition, the OFLC worked with the Fransaskois community and the federal government on a number of collaborative initiatives to improve French-language services and benefit Saskatchewan as a whole. Two recent examples: the December 2002 proposal to revamp the Language Institute at the University of Regina as the *Institut français;* and the February 2003 launch of the camp for young Francophone entrepreneurs and the distance education credit course on small business management, both pilot projects under the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding on Fransaskois community economic and human resource development.

Goal 3: Saskatchewan's social, economic, and constitutional interests are advanced, and its values are recognized and reflected, within a strong, united Canadian federation and within the international community.

In 2002-03, the Department strove to advance Saskatchewan's social, economic and constitutional interests within a strong united Canadian federation and within the international community. A number of accomplishments and results can be reported, including:

- The Department continued to ensure that the Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA) remains a viable component of the federal-provincial landscape. GRAA has been very active in the three-year review, being undertaken on a federal-provincial basis, of the implementation of the SUFA. Elements of the review process include the government-to-government review, consultations with third parties and the public, and consultations with the national Aboriginal leaders.
- GRAA assisted the Department of Health in managing federal-provincial relations in the health care field, and also assisted other departments, such as Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization and Industry and Resources, in managing their intergovernmental agendas.
- Health reform and financing dominated intergovernmental relations throughout the past year, culminating in the First Ministers' Accord which secured a new federal financial commitment to health.
- Also in 2002-03, the Department assisted various departments to negotiate and resolve issues of a federal-provincial nature (e.g., funding for health care with an emphasis on primary care and Aboriginal people), as well as international issues (e.g., softwood lumber duties).
- The Department was active in supporting Saskatchewan's interests and participation in intergovernmental relations related to issues such as vertical and horizontal fiscal equity, skills and innovation, relations around the operation of the Primrose Air Weapons Range, reclamation of uranium sites, and climate change (ratification and implementation issues related to the Kyoto Protocol).
- The Department continued to ensure that First Nations self-government negotiations are managed effectively, fostering positive relations with First Nations and supporting key provincial interests.
- GRAA is responsible for negotiations and co-ordination of all matters related to the Meadow Lake Tribal Council self-government process involving the MLTC, participating First Nations and Canada. Agreements-in-principle were signed and negotiations began toward a final on-reserve self-government agreement. GRAA is also responsible for leading and co-ordinating negotiations for the province pertaining to a draft framing agreement dealing with off-reserve matters.
- The Department is responsible for negotiating and co-ordinating all matters related to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) self-government main table negotiations involving the FSIN, on behalf of First Nations and Canada. Agreement on draft language was reached on substantive portions of the agreements-in-principle.

Immigration

Working within the scope of its jurisdictional responsibilities, Saskatchewan uses immigration to support its economic and labour market objectives, working with other governments, stakeholders and communities to help in the effective settlement of immigrants and refugees. The Department can report the following immigration-related accomplishments and results for 2002-03:

- In 2002-03, 52 people were nominated under the Department's Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP), representing a 108 per cent increase in nominees over the previous year (see chart below).

SINP Nominees by Fiscal Year	
2002-03	52
2001-02	25
2000-01	20
1999-00	23
1998-99	5

- In November 2002, following negotiations completed by the Department, the province signed the Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on Provincial Nominees. The Agreement provided the province with authority to operate the SINP program for another five-year term. The Agreement replaced an earlier pilot project made possible by a series of one-year agreements. The new five-year Agreement raised the nominations cap of the SINP program to 200 per year (an increase of 50).
- In 2002-03, the SINP promoted and created new categories, such as critical impact employees, health professions (physicians), farm owner/operators, and individuals with labour market confirmations for federal temporary work permits.
- Since the farm owner-operator category was introduced, six nominated individuals have purchased farms in Saskatchewan.
- Also in 2002-03, the Department completed and released a study of immigration and refugee settlement needs and retention in Saskatchewan, entitled *Meeting Needs and Making Connections*. Recent immigrants to the province, as well as government and service agency representatives, and community volunteers all participated in the study. The Department is preparing to act on the study's recommendations in early 2003-04.

Improving the strategic focus of the province's international relations

- Based on the government-wide survey of the international relations activities of Saskatchewan departments and agencies, completed in 2001-02, the Department began drafting the new strategic international policy and program framework. In March of 2003, the Department held formal consultations with senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), on the new Foreign Policy Dialogue Paper issued by the federal Foreign Affairs Minister in January 2003. The new federal Foreign Policy Statement, expected to be released in 2003-04, will also figure in the development of the province's new international policy and program framework.
- The Department continued implementation, with the Protocol Office, of a Strategic Diplomatic and International Visitors Program that is aligned with the provincial priorities and interests that have been identified through the strategic planning process. An improved system of reporting on visits and documenting the completion of follow-up activities resulting from the visits program was instituted this year. These visits facilitate intergovernmental exchanges of information, governance training, trade, investment, cultural relations and tourism. In 2002-03, the Department again managed a very high number of such visits compared with recent years (32 in total).

Positioning strategies for priority countries

United States

- Facilitated Saskatchewan's participation in the 2002 joint meeting of the Western Premiers' Conference and Western Governors' Association in Dawson City, Yukon. In addition, facilitated Saskatchewan's participation in a follow-up meeting with Western Governors in Phoenix, Arizona.
- Facilitated, in collaboration with the Speaker's Office and the Legislative Assembly, Saskatchewan's participation in the annual meeting of the U.S. Midwestern Legislative Conference (MLC), a regional component of the U.S. Council of State Governments, in Fargo, North Dakota. The participation of 21 Saskatchewan MLAs, including 5 Cabinet Ministers, served to advocate Saskatchewan's interests to U.S. legislators drawn from the most economically important region of the U.S. for the province.
- A major part of the March consultation with the federal government on Canadian Foreign Policy focused on the Canada-U.S. relationship and federal plans/strategies for enhanced management of this important relationship post 9/11. Federal plans for enhanced advocacy of Canadian interests, representation in the U.S., and management of relations with the new U.S. Department of Homeland Security are important elements in the development of the provinces' strategic plan for international relations.

China

- Continued implementation of two specific cooperative initiatives, or schedules, under the new Framework for Future Cooperation between Saskatchewan and Jilin: the Schedule on Educational Exchange; and, the Schedule on Fisheries Development and Diversification.
- Under the Educational exchange, the Jilin Scholar from the Jilin Foreign Affairs Office in China arrived in Saskatchewan in January 2003. The visiting scholar is currently auditing classes at the University of Regina for one full year. The reciprocal exchange of one or two Saskatchewan specialists to Jilin has been put on hold due to SARS. The Saskatchewan specialists will be expected to conduct lecture tours and/or provide expert technical assistance in Jilin in subject areas related to the mandate of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs.
- With respect to the fisheries schedule, fish eggs were sent to the Harbin Fishery Research Institute as part of the Saskatchewan Environment agreement with the Institute. In the agreement, from 2002 to 2004, the Chinese would introduce walleye eggs and cisco eggs donated by the Canada. The Chinese also agreed to purchase lake white fish eggs from Canada under the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture's "948" program.

Mongolia

- Pursuant to visits by the Mongolian Ambassador in May and November 2002, a Letter of Intent between Selenge Province, Mongolia and the Province of Saskatchewan was signed on November 27, 2002. The Letter of Intent focuses on Economic and Technological Cooperation between the two provinces in the first instance, in the agricultural sector.

Germany

- Assisted the Speaker's Office with the substantive program for the visit in July 2002 of a delegation of German parliamentarians under the Canada-Germany Partnership of Parliaments Legislative Exchange Program. Saskatchewan's participation in this program, which began in 1997, is intended to promote both bilateral economic development at the province - state level as well as the study of comparative federalism.

Russia

- Managed/coordinated provincial participation in the governance training component of the Yeltsin Democracy Fellowship Program, a CIDA project managed by the University of Saskatchewan. In May 2002, Russian officials from the National and several regional Ministries of Agriculture received training in Saskatchewan.

Ukraine

- Continued to coordinate and manage implementation of the 1995 Saskatchewan-Ukraine Memorandum of Cooperation including:
- Assisting Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP) and Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food Rural Revitalization (SAFRR) to win a provincial bid to manage Canada's largest (5 year, $6 million) agricultural development project in Ukraine, and to position the province to expand long term commercial ties in this area. The project was approved by CIDA in February 2003 and began in March.
- Coordinating and managing Saskatchewan's participation in Phase Two of the Canada-Ukraine Legislative and Intergovernmental Project, a federally funded exchange of legislators and expert officials involved in the process of economic and political reform. In 2002-03, Ukrainian legislators and policy makers received governance training from Saskatchewan officials in the areas of Land Titles Registry Legislation (June) and Health policy and legislation for Tobacco Control (November).
- Supporting a petroleum Technology Exchange Program between the University of Regina and Ivano-Frankivisk State University, Ukraine.

South Africa

- Under the federally-funded Canada-South Africa Provincial Twinning Project, the Department planned, coordinated and successfully implemented the second year of activities of a three-year work plan. This

work plan is designed to transfer Saskatchewan expertise in corporate strategic planning, budgeting/accountability processes, agricultural extension services, tourism, trade and economic development, to senior officials of our 'sister province', Free State. STEP, SAFRR, SaskTourism and Industry and Resources participated in a major governance-training program for Free State officials in Saskatchewan in February 2003. In addition, the Department organized a cross-Canada study tour on Canadian Management Development Institutions and Training Practices for Free State officials in November 2002, in order to assist them in designing the Free State's new Provincial Training Development Institute. The findings of this successful study tour will be shared with all of the Canadian and South African provinces participating in this project.

Provincial development assistance policies and programs

- The Department continued consultation in April 2002 with the province's executing agency for development assistance, the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation (SCIC), on the federal consultation paper on reform of the Canadian Aid Program and the final federal policy statement on strengthening aid effectiveness, "Canada Making a Difference in the World" and the provincial development assistance and governance components of the Department's strategic plan for international relations.

Key international organizations

- The Department continued to assist provincial departments/agencies on a selective basis to manage their engagements with relevant international organizations, both directly and through federal interlocutors, in order to advance Saskatchewan's social and economic development interests through international means.

Trade policy

- Promoting the market access needs of Saskatchewan firms and producers remains a central focus of the Department's activities. Enhancing and securing improved access to key export markets provides a stable and predictable environment that enables Saskatchewan producers and firms to pursue long-term business opportunities and investment decisions.
- In 2002-03, Saskatchewan continued to advocate for enhanced provincial participation in international trade negotiations in recognition of the fact that international trade and investment negotiations are increasingly dealing with many domestic ' behind the border' issues that are matters of exclusive and/or shared provincial jurisdiction.
- In 2002-03, the federal government was involved in several ongoing international trade negotiations. The Department worked to influence the direction of those discussions by articulating and promoting a Saskatchewan position. Such activity required coordination between various provincial departments, non-government organizations and industry groups to identify market priorities and issues of importance. Department initiatives were as follows:

  Refined and reinforced the Saskatchewan position on the current World Trade Organization (WTO) agriculture negotiations which are comprised of an expanded agenda that includes critical issues like increased market access, reduction of domestic support and export subsidies, state trading enterprises and plant and animal health and safety measures;

  Prepared Saskatchewan's preliminary position related to identification of priority export markets, and tariff and non-tariff barriers for the ongoing Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations;

  In close consultation with the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority, engaged in negotiations between Canada and the European Union (EU) on a bilateral agreement on trade in wines and spirit drinks. The Department's participation ensured that the agreement protects our interests in the trade of wines and spirits.

Protected and advanced Saskatchewan's interests through direct contact with Canadian negotiators during the substantive 'request/offer' phase of the WTO negotiations on services, including the advancement of Saskatchewan's position that health, education and social services be excluded.

Participated in the development by the WTO of the seventh Trade Policy Review of Canada to ensure that Saskatchewan trade policy measures were correctly identified and accurately represented.

Contributed to the advancement of a provincial position incorporating the growing importance of Saskatchewan's biotechnology industry in the context of Canada's proposed ratification of the multilateral Bio-Safety Protocol.

Developed and advanced provincial objectives in the context of Canada's interests in pursuing an appropriate balance between public health and safety and the advancement of products such as genetically-modified crops and biotechnology products in international forums.

- The Department continued to manage the development, communication and defence of Saskatchewan positions in existing and potential international trade disputes including the following:

  Defended provincial interests in the U.S. countervailing and anti-dumping duty actions against Canadian softwood lumber exports at both the WTO and North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) forums. The Department also contributed to the Canada-U.S. negotiations toward a long-term policy-based resolution to the problem.

  Successfully protected the integrity of the supply management system for Saskatchewan's dairy industry in the resolution of a WTO case brought by the U.S. and New Zealand against Canada's dairy export practices.

  Coordinated and defended Saskatchewan's measures in the ongoing countervailing and anti-dumping cases initiated by the U.S. Department of Commerce against the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) and certain provincial grain transportation measures.

  Initiated an assessment of trade-distorting aspects of the new U.S. Farm Bill, including proposed mandatory country of origin labeling and new support to pulse crops, that could impair the ability of Saskatchewan producers and processors to export agricultural goods into the U.S. and other international markets.

- In 2002-03 the Department undertook a number of initiatives to expand provincial capacity for trade policy research and analysis, including the following:

  Launched an internal examination, and explored with other departments and jurisdictions, the possibility of a wider, in-depth out-source analysis of the U.S. Farm Bill to identify its impacts on the Saskatchewan and Prairie Provinces economies.

  Worked with the University of Saskatchewan on two contracted research projects. The first examined the implications of a draft version of the proposed U.S. Department of Commerce Policy Bulletin and other U.S. measures in the Canada-U.S. softwood lumber dispute on the Canadian and Saskatchewan softwood lumber industry and Government of Saskatchewan forest policy measures. The second examined a federal government paper dealing with the impact of quota versus export tax on Canadian and Saskatchewan lumber exports to the U.S.

Goal 4: Respectful, effective municipal-provincial relationships that strengthen the quality of local governance for the benefit of Saskatchewan residents.

In 2002-03, the Department undertook and participated in a number of initiatives to build a relationship with municipalities based on mutual respect and commitment to good government. The Department also strove to develop new ways to address municipal needs that are cost-effective and consistent with that relationship. Accomplishments and results in this area include the following:

- To assist in building a respectful and constructive relationship with the municipal sector, the Department held a series of meetings with municipal representatives from across the province to determine municipal issues and needs and how the department and the municipal sector can work together to address those issues and needs.
- The Department met on a regular basis with the municipal sector to discuss and address government issues. The Department organized a northern and a southern municipal-provincial round table and attended six municipal association conventions and all the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA) and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) regional meetings.
- The Department and the municipal associations decided that education and training programs are needed for municipal councillors and administrators to provide good local governance. The Department, working with SUMA, SARM, the Rural Municipal Administrators Association of Saskatchewan (RMAAS) and the Urban Municipal Administrators Association of Saskatchewan (UMAAS), formed a Municipal Partners Steering Committee to review Department programs, services and partnerships. This Committee established an Education and Training Subcommittee to develop a municipal leadership development program.
- The Department also worked with the municipal associations and Saskatchewan's universities to enhance municipal training and career development.
- Municipal advisors delivered workshops in La Ronge to northern municipal leaders on the roles and responsibilities of councillors and administrators.
- The Department partnered with SARM, Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization, Agri-Vision and the livestock industry to develop a model zoning bylaw for intensive livestock operations. The model bylaw establishes a process for rural municipalities for reviewing development proposals for intensive livestock operations. The first pilot project, facilitated by the Department, is currently in process and includes a number of rural municipalities.
- Work began on enhancing the ComMuniLink website as a single portal to all municipal sites in Saskatchewan. The Department established a partnership with municipal stakeholders, including SUMA, SARM, RMAAS, UMAAS, the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities (SANC) and SaskTel to improve the search and interactive capacity of this common website. The improved site will facilitate communication for the municipal sector throughout Saskatchewan. The Department also updated and added new municipal information to its separate department website.
- The Department started a review of Uranium City issues and municipal and provincial responsibilities and is working with Northern Affairs to form an interdepartmental committee to review the issues and develop options.
- The Department developed a new municipal financial statement, in consultation with RMAAS, UMAAS, SARM, SUMA and municipal auditors, to comply with Public Sector Accounting Board standards for local governments. The new statement was put in place for municipal financial reporting beginning in 2002.
- An additional $10 million in revenue sharing was provided to municipalities in 2002-03: $4.9 million to urban municipalities; $4.3 million to rural municipalities; and $800,000 to northern municipalities. Under the revenue sharing program, more than $65 million was provided to 832 urban, rural and northern

municipalities and 159 organized hamlets.

- In response to a request by the cities, an alternative revenue sources options paper and a discussion paper on distribution options were prepared for a provincial/municipal committee. The Department worked closely with city and SUMA representatives. SUMA delegates passed a resolution at their 2003 convention that they do not favour providing municipalities with alternative revenue sources, but instead want increased funding from the provincial government.
- For 2002-03, 444 applications for assistance through the Canada-Saskatchewan Infrastructure Program (CSIP) were reviewed and 143 projects were approved, including 114 water supply and waste water projects. Seventy-four water supply projects and 28 sewer projects were approved for southern municipalities under CSIP. Another 12 water and sewer projects were approved under CSIP for northern communities. The total federal and provincial funding committed to these water and sewer projects was $22.3 million.
- A review of municipal road issues in the heavy oil-producing region of the province was completed in January 2003. A committee chaired by the Department, with participation by the SARM, RMAAS, the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, the Crude Oil Production and Transportation Association, Saskatchewan Industry and Resources, Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation and Saskatchewan Finance, researched the road issues and consulted with the rural municipalities and oil industry firms operating in the region. The committee's final report contains proposals for the government's consideration.
- In response to concerns about the spread of the West Nile virus, the Department participated in a working committee, chaired by Saskatchewan Health, with representation from Saskatchewan Environment, Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization, SUMA, SARM and technical specialists from the cities of Regina and Saskatoon, to develop and implement a provincial strategy to respond to the emergence of the West Nile virus in Saskatchewan. This committee is continuing to research and develop provincial guidelines regarding health and mosquito control issues. New Saskatchewan Health funding of $1.2 million to be provided to municipalities was announced for this initiative.
- The Department worked with Saskatchewan Environment, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety and Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization to develop a short-term solution to high fire suppression costs incurred by rural municipalities in 2002. The departments also developed proposals for longer term solutions to fire suppression in rural municipalities, including financial options, enhanced municipal capacity to suppress fires and better emergency planning and preparedness by municipalities.
- A new performance-based operating grant funding formula for the Transit Assistance for People with Disabilities Program was negotiated with the cities and SUMA, for implementation in 2003-04. This resulted from a previous review and consultations regarding the program.
- The Municipal Relations and Aboriginal Affairs Divisions prepared and distributed a discussion paper on the impact of Treaty Land Entitlement selections in three northern communities. Consultations were conducted with key northern stakeholders to gather information on urban reserve creation in the north as it relates to revenue sharing grants, service agreements and municipal governance.
- The Department assisted Saskatchewan Environment in the review and finalization of the La Ronge Integrated Land Use Management Plan to establish land use policy and development controls for the La Ronge region.
- A feasibility project was completed to establish an on-line process for the submission of land subdivision applications. The system will provide public information to guide landowners and developers in the subdivision process and a Department internet site to receive electronic applications. Implementation will proceed in 2004.
- An information guide was prepared to assist the processing of municipal boundary alterations and status changes.
- The Department facilitated and resolved

development and servicing issues and approved 653 subdivisions, resulting in 1,573 sites for residential, commercial and recreational opportunities. The issues resolved include the restriction of development on flood plains and slope instability areas, water supply/source protection and other land use considerations.

- The Department continued to educate municipal representatives on specific land use management policies and practices through direct communication and review of municipal bylaws. Staff facilitated the review of 284 municipal bylaws to ensure local development decisions would be consistent with provincial interests.
- The Department continued to assist the Great Sand Hills Planning District Commission in its local land use management processes involving resource development and environmental protection of the Great Sand Hills. The Department was instrumental in establishing the Review Committee to update the 1991 Great Sand Hills Land Use Strategy.
- The Department co-chaired an interdepartmental committee to review and find solutions to provincial and municipal issues regarding the Northern Village of Green Lake. Implementation began on several of the solutions, in cooperation with Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization, Saskatchewan Northern Affairs and Saskatchewan Environment.
- In the 2002 session, the Legislature adopted *The Cities Act,* which was proclaimed and came into effect on January 1, 2003. *The Cities Act* balances local autonomy with the protection of provincial and public interests. The required regulations were put in place.
- The Department facilitated legislation changes in the 2002 Legislative Session to *The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities Act* to expand SARM's member services to include a self insured property insurance program for SARM and rural municipal property.
- Work resumed with the Government of Alberta and City of Lloydminster to review and rewrite the Lloydminster Charter, which will be a regulation that is to be approved by the governments of both provinces through complementary Orders-in-Council.
- Amendments were developed for the four municipal acts for the spring 2003 Legislative Session.
- As part of the government's drinking water strategy, legislation was passed in the 2002 Legislative Session that will allow regulations to be put in place that will require municipalities by 2005 to establish, and report to the public on, water supply and sewer system rate and capital investment policies.
- The review of *The Planning and Development Act, 1983* continued in conjunction with the development of provincial interest statements that will establish the framework for provincial and municipal planning.
- The Department completed a review of the use of tax tools in the province in 2001 and received comments from other provincial departments.
- The Department and Saskatchewan Learning began preparations for the 2005 revaluation. A review of the current tax policy model was conducted.

Goal 5: Saskatchewan's identity, heritage and the achievements of our people are honoured, promoted and celebrated.

The Department is committed to honouring and promoting Saskatchewan's identity, heritage and the achievements of our people. A number of accomplishments and results in this regard can be reported for 2002-03:

- The Department developed and implemented a successful program of celebration for the Golden Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. A statue project to help commemorate the Queen's Golden Jubilee was also launched.
- The Department published an educational booklet, *Images of a Province: Symbols of Saskatchewan.* The bilingual, illustrated booklet describes the province's flag and wheat sheaf emblem, the coat and shield of arms, the provincial dress and district tartan, provincial symbols from nature, the province's official sport (curling), provincial honours such as the Saskatchewan Order of Merit and the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal, and other badges, seals and buildings that have symbolic significance.
- The Department hosted the national conference of Canadian Protocol Officials and Honours Secretariats.
- The Department helped plan and launch a new employee recognition program, in collaboration with the Public Service Commission. The recognition program contains two distinct but complementary components: (i) the Premier's Award for Excellence in the Public Service, which is a new government-wide award; and (ii) a departmental framework that will build on recognition activities already underway. Employee recognition is important to any workplace. By recognizing the contributions of public service employees, the Department helps ensure continued quality service for all people in Saskatchewan.
- The Department planned and announced the Saskatchewan Protective Services Medal. The new medal will recognize the exemplary service of law enforcement personnel and others who have worked in a direct capacity for 25 years to protect the people of Saskatchewan and their property.
- The Department planned recognition events for 20 Saskatchewan citizens who participated in the Olympics, Special Olympics and Para-Olympics.
- The Department held the 18th annual investiture of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, bringing the total number of recipients to 109 since the Order's inception in 1985. The Department also held the eighth presentation of the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal, bringing the total number of recipients to 65 since its inception in 1995.
- The Department planned and helped coordinate visits of foreign diplomats and delegations.
- The Department confirmed and co-ordinated planning for the royal visit of The Earl of Wessex, slated for June 2003.
- During 2002-03, architect's designs for the Government House Centennial Project were completed, and federal funding for the project was secured. This project will develop Government House as an educational facility and tourist attraction in time for the province's centennial in 2005. Plans involve doubling the size of the present facility through construction of a new wing on the southwest to house a visitor and educational centre, gift shop, meeting room, and coach house. The office space in the original building is to be converted into an interpretive centre. The grounds will be restored to the Edwardian gardens designed by George Watt in the 1890s.
- The Government House Foundation became fully operational and commenced fund-raising for the project in the private sector. The purposes of the Government House Foundation are to preserve and enhance Government House, as well as to promote public awareness of the historical, educational and cultural value of the property. The Foundation's main goal for the next two years is to seek and obtain donations from private individuals and corporations to support the enhancement and expansion of Government House and its grounds.

- A publicity campaign for the Government House museum was implemented and visitation increased by 4.5 per cent.
- The Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan supported the Lieutenant Governor in accomplishing all required constitutional duties, including her provision of Royal Assent to 87 Bills during the Third Session of the 24th Provincial Legislature.
- Between April 1, 2002 and March 31, 2003, the Office of the Lieutenant Governor co-ordinated the attendance of the Lieutenant Governor at 249 official functions.
- The Office of the Lieutenant Governor also forwarded 2,659 requests for greetings for wedding anniversaries and birthdays to provincial and federal officials through a congratulatory greeting program and sent 1,804 greetings. As well, 71 messages were prepared to recognize achievement or special events held by organizations or groups.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW
2002-03 Revenue and Expenditure Statement

Program Sub-Program	2002-03 Estimates $000s	2002-03 Actuals $000s	Variances: Over/(Under) $000s	Notes
Revenue				
Federal Contributions and Other Miscellaneous Revenue	**11,922**	**13,370**	**1,448**	1
Expenses				
Administration	**2,775**	**2,909**	**134**	
Accommodation and Central Services	**2,801**	**2,403**	**(398)**	2
Provincial Secretary	**1,305**	**1,839**	**534**	
Protocol	454	867	413	3
Lieutenant Governor's Office	390	414	24	
Government House	461	558	97	
Intergovernmental Relations	**3,335**	**3,150**	**(185)**	
Federal-Provincial Relations	548	492	(56)	
International Relations	841	816	(25)	
Constitutional Relations	297	283	(14)	
Trade Policy	450	432	(18)	
Immigration	885	816	(69)	
Office of French-Language Coordination	314	311	(3)	
Aboriginal Affairs	**50,373**	**53,337**	**2,964**	
Policy and Coordination	1,938	1,864	(74)	
Support for Aboriginal Organizations and Issues	1,035	1,465	430	4
Treaty Land Entitlements	21,186	19,555	(1,631)	5
First Nations Gaming Agreements	24,214	28,453	4,239	6
Métis Development Fund	2,000	2,000	0	
Saskatchewan Municipal Board	**1,066**	**930**	**(136)**	
Administration – Local Government Committee	674	652	(22)	
Planning Appeals Committee	77	67	(10)	
Assessment Appeals Committee	315	211	(104)	7
Municipal Financial Assistance	**107,878**	**107,073**	**(805)**	
Urban Revenue Sharing	31,822	31,801	(21)	
Rural Revenue Sharing	28,045	28,069	24	
Northern Revenue Sharing	5,183	5,183	0	
Canada-Saskatchewan Infrastructure Program	21,558	21,558	0	
Transit Assistance for the Disabled	2,650	2,648	(2)	
Grants-in-Lieu of Property Taxes	12,800	11,994	(806)	8
SAMA (Authorized by Law)	4,000	4,000	0	
SAMA (Supplementary)	1,820	1,820	0	
Municipal and Community Relations	**4,067**	**4,365**	**298**	9
Department Expenditure Sub-Total	**173,600**	**176,006**	**2,406**	
Supplementary Estimates	**2,925**	**0**		
Department Expenditure Total	**176,525**	**176,006**	**(519)**	
FTE Staff Complement	**200.5**	**212.0**		

Notes to Financial Results

Explanations are provided for variances between 2002-03 estimates and 2002-03 actuals that are greater than 5% and greater than $100,000.

1) Increased revenue primarily as a result of funding received from the federal government for prior year Canada-Saskatchewan Infrastructure Program projects, as well as for the Government House redevelopment project.

2) Savings realized as a result of partial consolidation of the department's head office.

3) Additional operating requirements primarily as a result of costs associated with centennial year celebration preparations.

4) Additional grant funding provided to Aboriginal organizations.

5) Expected new Treaty Land Entitlement settlements did not take place and delays in reserve creation reduced tax loss compensation payments.

6) Additional funding received and disbursed as a result of the gaming framework agreement and higher than anticipated casino profits.

7) Savings realized as a result of decreased honorarium expenses.

8) Under-expenditure as a result of revised property tax estimates provided by Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation.

9) Actual funding requirements for the municipal and community relations sub-program were higher than reflected in the estimates.

Financial Accountability Statement

From a fiscal accountability perspective, Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for ensuring:

- Available funding goes to the highest priority needs;
- Value is obtained for the money provided;
- Compliance with existing legislation and regulations;
- Proper controls are in place to safeguard public assets; and
- Appropriate results are reported to the public and the legislature.

There are a number of checks and balances in place to ensure these responsibilities are met. They include:

Audited Results – The Provincial Auditor's Office has legislative responsibility to audit Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs and to publish the results.

Accountable to Legislature – Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs, like all government departments, is required to appear before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature. In addition, the department's annual budget is published in the government's Budget Estimates. Other departmental spending is detailed in the Public Accounts, and the Minister of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs appears before the Legislature's Committee of Finance.

Public Reporting – The Annual Report is one of several documents published by the department that helps to establish accountability.

Overview of Plan for 2003-04 and Beyond

The purpose of this year's Annual Report is not only to look back at the past year, but also to look forward, providing a forecast of the challenges and opportunities ahead, and indicating how the Department plans to address them.

This year's Annual Report includes the first Performance Plan published by GRAA, as part of the implementation of the Government's new approach to planning, performance measurement and reporting.

The goals and objectives listed in the Plan are for 2003-04 and beyond. Key actions relate only to the 2003-04 fiscal year. Due to the evolving nature of planning, the Department's Plan will continue to change over time.

Plan at a Glance

The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of GRAA's vision, goals, objectives and performance measures, allowing readers to view the entire plan in summary form. The Department's vision, goals, objectives and performance measures for 2003-04 can be summarized as follows:

Vision Statement

The citizenship of Saskatchewan people is enriched by:

- creating and maintaining respectful, responsive and effective partnerships between governments in Saskatchewan, Canada and abroad;
- the full and equitable participation of Aboriginal people in the province's social and economic life; and
- celebrating our heritage and honouring our achievements.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: The aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people are understood and realized within the broader Saskatchewan community.

1.1 Aboriginal people are actively engaged in the economic and social life of the Province.

Measurements:

- Number of partnership agreements under the Aboriginal Employment Development Program.
- Number of Aboriginal people hired in AEDP partnership employer organizations.
- Number of people in partnership employer organizations who receive Aboriginal cultural awareness training.
- Number of Aboriginal people hired by partnership employer organizations who receive work-based training.

Goal 2: Canada's constitutionally recognized communities and people are acknowledged, respected and supported within our province and federation.

2.1 First Nations land matters are resolved.
2.2 Enhance the delivery of French-language services in Saskatchewan in sectors important to Saskatchewan's Francophone community.

Measurements:

- Number of acres attaining reserve status under Treaty Land Entitlement Agreements.

Goal 3: Saskatchewan's social, economic, and constitutional interests are advanced, and its values are recognized and reflected, within a strong, united Canadian federation and within the international community.

3.1 Saskatchewan makes maximum use of intergovernmental instruments and fora to ensure that developments within Canadian federalism are: respectful of the constitution; enable the province to fulfill its responsibilities to citizens; and advance provincial policy priorities and interests.
3.2 Working within the scope of its jurisdictional responsibilities, Saskatchewan uses immigration as a tool to support its economic and labour market objectives and works with other governments, stakeholders and communities to help in the effective settlement of immigrants and refugees.
3.3 Market access for Saskatchewan's exports is increased in a manner consistent with the government's economic, social, environmental and Aboriginal development policies/strategies.

Measurements:

- Number of Provincial nominees per year under the SINP.

Goal 4: Respectful, effective municipal-provincial relationships that strengthen the quality of local governance for the benefit of Saskatchewan residents.

4.1 Department services and provincial funding that strategically assist municipal governments in governing and meeting the needs of their residents.
4.2 A respectful and positive relationship between the provincial government and municipal partners and other interest groups.
4.3 A legislative framework that provides clear municipal and provincial responsibilities and balances local autonomy with provincial and public interests.
4.4 A property tax system that is fair, transparent and understandable and reflects provincial interests.

Measurements:

- Number of municipalities whose financial reporting statements are compliant with PSAB standards.
- Number of transit vehicles replaced annually.

Goal 5: Saskatchewan's identity, heritage and the achievements of our people are honoured, promoted and celebrated.

5.1 The Province's recognition programs and symbols are reflective of our province's diversity.
5.2 Develop Government House heritage property as an integral part of Saskatchewan's centennial celebration.

Measurements:

- The proportion of Aboriginal people, women and rural/small urban in Honours and Awards.
- The Premier's Award for Excellence in the Public Service:
  - Number of nominations received
  - Number of departments represented in nominations.
- Awareness of Government House Heritage property.

2003-04 Budget Overview

The Department of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs is comprised of four distinct divisions: Municipal Relations, Intergovernmental Relations, Aboriginal Affairs and the Provincial Secretary. While each division focuses on specific priorities, the work of each division also complements priorities in other divisions.

In 2003-04 total estimated expenditures for the department are $190.3 million. The majority of this amount is to provide municipal financial assistance, to provide payments related to the Province's obligations under the First Nations gaming agreements, and for provincial obligations pursuant to Treaty Land Entitlement Agreements.

The following table outlines departmental spending by function:

2003-04 Budget (thousands of dollars)	
Administration	3,150
Accommodation and Central Services	2,120
Intergovernmental Relations	3,546
Aboriginal Affairs	56,122
Municipal Financial Assistance	117,878
Municipal Relations	4,873
Provincial Secretary	1,582
Saskatchewan Municipal Board	1,075
Total	**190,346**

Trends and Issues

GRAA operates within a continually changing environment that is subject to external pressures and influences. Major factors that will affect the Department's ability to achieve the goals and objectives in its 2003-04 Plan are as follows:

International

Globalization (increasing international economic integration) continues to affect Saskatchewan's social and economic development prospects. Provincial international relations and trade policies must now be strategically oriented to the realities of globalization. The growth and international dispersion of information technology have become key vehicles of globalization, affecting the way government delivers services at the local level, as well as the way people participate in local political decision-making. Another key global issue affecting Canada and Saskatchewan is the urgency to develop an effective and appropriate response to international terrorism.

National

The evolution in the federal government's approaches to international trade, federalism, linguistic duality, and its own responsibilities means GRAA must continue to be proactive in asserting the interests of Saskatchewan people. As well, our work continues with First Nations and Canada to build on the Treaty Relationship in a self-government context. Awareness and understanding of Aboriginal issues among non-Aboriginal people remains low.

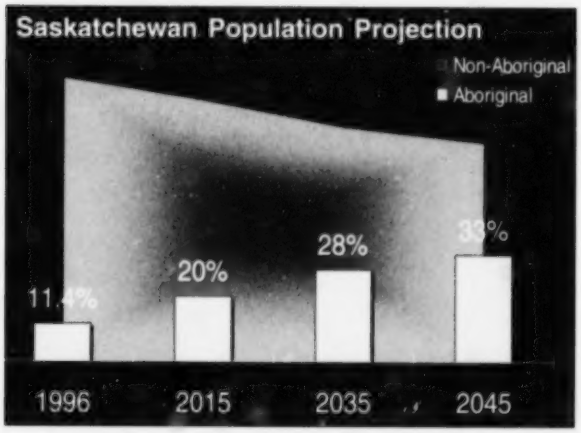
Provincial

As a society in search of higher quality of life, there are rising expectations from all segments of the population, creating an ever-increasing demand for public goods and services. Residents expect their municipalities to maintain their communities' infrastructure, while delivering the same or better services and responding to new issues brought about by social and economic change. Such demands often have financial implications.

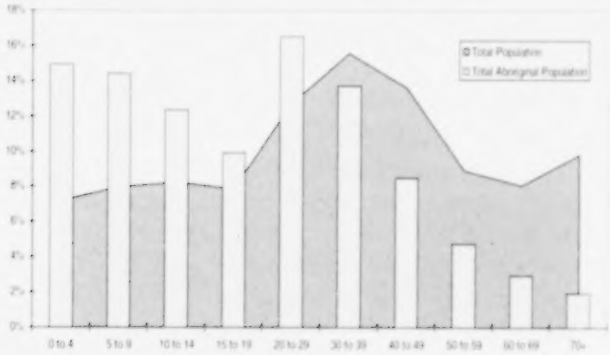
Changing demographics and social and economic conditions are also challenging the capacities of communities to meet public

expectations. Saskatchewan residents continue to move from towns, villages and rural municipalities to the cities. Communities in northern Saskatchewan continue to grow. The proportion of seniors and people of Aboriginal ancestry in the province is increasing, at a time of continuing out-migration of young adults. Proportionately more seniors live in towns, villages and rural municipalities than in cities. Within this environment, the Department is working with the municipal sector to develop initiatives that will address municipal capacity and service issues.

Projections indicate that in 40 years, 33 per cent of Saskatchewan's population will be Aboriginal.



Young Aboriginal people are the largest growing segment of Saskatchewan's population.



The growing Aboriginal population and related challenges in employment, education, health and social well-being present the Department with many challenges. Fortunately, the increasing prosperity and capacity for governance within Aboriginal communities offers opportunities for the Department to help secure meaningful change in the lives of Aboriginal people. Aboriginal issues require broad-based government strategies and partnerships to address the challenges in a timely and constructive manner.

Finally, the Department also faces challenges in creating awareness among potential immigrants to Saskatchewan of provincial employment opportunities.

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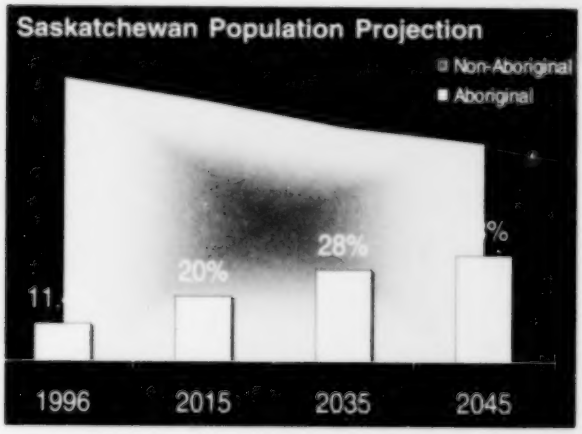

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Finally, the Department also faces challenges in creating awareness among potential immigrants to Saskatchewan of provincial employment opportunities.

Where We Are Headed, What We Intend to Do, How We Will Measure Progress

This section of the Annual Report identifies where the Department is headed through a description of its goals and objectives for 2003-04 and beyond. Key actions that will be undertaken by the Department to achieve its objectives are also listed. Finally, performance measures and baselines are included so the public will be able to determine if the Department has been successful in achieving its objectives.

Goal 1: The aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people are understood and realized within the broader Saskatchewan community.

Objective 1: Aboriginal people are actively engaged in the economic and social life of the province.

Given the current and projected demographics of the province, GRAA is working to increase the level of Aboriginal participation in all aspects of Saskatchewan's society.

Key actions for 2003-04

- Monitor, co-ordinate and manage the implementation of the Strategy for Métis and off-reserve people.
- Through the Aboriginal Employment Development Program (AEDP) the Department will:
  - Increase the number of executive government departments, Crown corporations, employer and Aboriginal organizations engaged with the AEDP by eight.
  - Increase the number of Aboriginal people hired in partnership organizations by 10 per cent, from approximately 1,500 in 2002-03 to approximately 1,650 in 2003-04.
  - Increase the number of people receiving Aboriginal cultural awareness education in partnership organizations by 30 per cent.
  - Prepare workplaces to reduce barriers and increase access to jobs for Aboriginal people.
  - Conduct employee and economic audits with new partner employers and communicate audit information to the Aboriginal community.
  - Engage organized labour in partnerships with employers to develop language for inclusion in collective agreements that support Aboriginal participation in the workforce.

What are we measuring?

Number of partnership agreements under the Aboriginal Employment Development Program.

GRAA enters into voluntary partnership agreements with private and public sector employers, training institutions and First Nations and Métis organizations. The employer partnerships help ensure Aboriginal people get the training they need to compete for and obtain jobs in Saskatchewan workplaces, remove barriers to employment and retention, and identify and develop business opportunities. Each new partnership increases the number of employment opportunities for Aboriginal people. Increased partnership agreements are dependent on the level of promotion of the program and employer interest in the program.

Where are we starting from?

41

[March 31, 2003]

What are we measuring?
Number of Aboriginal people hired in AEDP partnership employer organizations.

Partnership employers provide GRAA with annual updates on the number of self identified Aboriginal people that have been hired in their organizations. GRAA records a cumulative total of all partnership hires, which include full-time, part-time, and casual positions. GRAA began recording a cumulative number of hires in 1997-98. The program does not hire people. Through the partnerships with employers, the program influences the hiring and workplace practices of partners and communicates opportunities to Aboriginal people and organizations. The number of people hired is dependent on the employer's hiring plans and the number of Aboriginal people applying for jobs.

Where are we starting from?
1,434
[March 31, 2002]

What are we measuring?
Number of people in partnership employer organizations who receive Aboriginal cultural awareness training.

An important component of workplace preparation involves dispelling myths and misconceptions about Aboriginal people to ensure a welcoming, respectful environment. This is achieved through Aboriginal cultural awareness education. Increasing the number of individuals receiving cultural awareness education is dependent on the partner organization's ability to offer the education.

Where are we starting from?
2,589
[March 31, 2002]

What are we measuring?
Number of Aboriginal people hired by partnership employer organizations who receive work-based training.

A number of partnership employers conduct work-based training programs for potential employees. Entry level and accredited work-based training (often in the health sector), as opposed to on-the-job training, helps potential employees develop specific job skills that are marketable across the employment sector and beneficial when competing for jobs. The majority of people who have received training have been hired in the partnership organizations. Increasing the number of work-based training recipients is dependent on the partner organizations ability to offer training.

Where are we starting from?
743
[March 31, 2002]

Goal 2: Canada's constitutionally recognized communities and people are acknowledged, respected and supported within our province and federation.

Objective 1: First Nations land matters are resolved.

First Nations land matters are facilitated, managed and solved in accordance with the Provincial Government's obligations under Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) Settlement Agreements signed with the federal government and First Nations. In total, 29 Entitlement First Nations will receive $539 million over 12 years from Canada and Saskatchewan to purchase up to 2 million acres of land to add to their reserves.

Key actions for 2003-04

- Co-ordinate the implementation of the province's obligations arising from the Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement Agreements. The Department anticipates approximately 100,000 additional acres will be transferred to reserve status in 2003-04.
- Negotiate new Treaty Entitlement Agreements, as necessary.

What are we measuring?

Number of acres attaining reserve status under Treaty Land Entitlement Agreements.

As reserves increase in size, First Nations have more opportunities to initiate economic development projects, which lead to increased economic viability for First Nations members. The number of acres attaining reserve status is dependent on individual First Nation selection of lands.

Where are we starting from?

475,356

[March 31, 2003]

This amount is, on average, 74 per cent of the minimum acreage required to be obtained by the 29 TLE First Nations and 27 per cent of the maximum amount.

Objective 2: Enhance the delivery of French-language services in Saskatchewan in sectors important to Saskatchewan's Francophone community.

The Government of Saskatchewan recognizes that equitable access to provincial government services in French is essential to sustaining the Francophone community's development and its ability to maintain its contribution to the social, economic and cultural development of Saskatchewan.

Key actions for 2003-04

- Maintain an ongoing and effective consultation process between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Fransaskois community. This includes regular meetings of the Joint Liaison Committee (minimum four per year) and support to enable the Committee to meet its objectives.
- Develop and support a network of departmental liaisons to facilitate partnerships with the Fransaskois community. This includes establishing a collaborative process whereby the departments/agencies keep the OFLC informed of upcoming projects and contact with the Fransaskois community.
- Increase co-operation projects with federal, provincial and territorial counterparts in order to more effectively provide French-language services.
- Renew the Canada-Saskatchewan General Agreement on the Promotion of Official Languages for a new five-year period (2004-2009).
- Initiate the implementation process for the renewed Promotion of Official Languages Agreement.
- Evaluate the translation needs of government, departments and agencies.

What are we measuring?
Under development.

The Department is working on a measure to gauge stakeholder awareness of the Office of French-language Co-ordination and the level of satisfaction with the service it provides.

Where are we starting from?
Under development.

Goal 3: Saskatchewan's social, economic, and constitutional interests are advanced, and its values are recognized and reflected, within a strong, united Canadian federation and within the international community.

Objective 1: Saskatchewan makes maximum use of intergovernmental instruments and fora to ensure that developments within Canadian federalism are: respectful of the constitution; enable the province to fulfill its responsibilities to citizens; and advance provincial policy priorities and interests.

Within the federation, the actions and policies of the federal government, and other governments, impact on Saskatchewan. It is important that Saskatchewan manage its intergovernmental relations in a fashion that impacts positively on these actions and policies in order that they support provincial interests and objectives, and that minimizes both risks and costs to the province.

Key actions for 2003-04

- Ensure that Saskatchewan is fully prepared to address various institutional proposals for reforming the practice of federalism.
- Participate in negotiations to conclude a final self-government agreement between the Meadow Lake Tribal Council, Canada and Saskatchewan, and to commence its implementation.
- Participate in negotiations for a comprehensive, final self-government agreement between the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN), Canada and Saskatchewan.
- Provide strategic and policy advice and support, intra- and inter-departmentally, on the full range of issues with intergovernmental policy implications.
- Lead intra- and inter-governmental work in implementing the Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA) and ensure Saskatchewan's interests, objectives and obligations are being met.
- Monitor emerging trends and policies in other jurisdictions by establishing and maintaining contacts with appropriate officials.
- Staff and coordinate the preparation of briefing material for the Premier's participation in First Ministers' Meetings, Annual and Western Premiers' Conferences, and bilateral meetings with federal and provincial counterparts.
- Provide intergovernmental advice and support to executive government in advancing Saskatchewan's priorities and interests to the federal government. It is anticipated that work related to this activity during 2003-04 will focus primarily on:
  implementation of the First Ministers' Accord on Health, including its implications on the operation of the Social Union Framework Agreement and the development of Aboriginal and northern health initiatives;
  efforts within the federation to address issues of vertical and horizontal equity in federal-provincial-territorial fiscal arrangements; and
  other issues, including: (i) skills and innovation; (ii) renegotiating the arrangements related to the Cold Lake (Primrose) Air Weapons Range; and (iii) Kyoto implementation.

- Improve the strategic focus of the province's international relations by:
  completing draft development of the strategic policy/program framework document;
  undertaking internal and external consultations to secure agreement on the recommendations of the strategic framework document and finalize document;
  continue strategic initiatives in the U.S.;
  begin initiatives in other priority countries;
  continue implementation of the work plans with our Chinese and South African provincial twins, Jilin and Free State respectively, as well as Ukraine; and
  serve the Premier for Team Canada missions.

What are we measuring?
Under development.

The Department is working on a measure to gauge its effectiveness in responding to developments within the federation.

Where are we starting from?
Under development.

Objective 2: Working within the scope of its jurisdictional responsibilities, Saskatchewan uses immigration to support its economic and labour market objectives, and works with other governments, stakeholders and communities to help in the effective settlement of immigrants and refugees.

Over the past two decades, Saskatchewan's share of immigration to Canada has dropped significantly. While immigration is primarily a federal responsibility, there are actions the province can take to attract more skilled workers and economic immigrants to the province and help settle and retain immigrants and refugees when they arrive. This can contribute to meeting Saskatchewan's labour market needs, its economic development, and its diversity.

Key actions for 2003-04

- Consult with employers and stakeholders to gain a better understanding of current and long term labour market needs and economic development opportunities that can be addressed by economic immigration and foreign labour. This will include Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP) initiatives of:
  - nomination of an estimated 100 principal applicants under the program;
  - expansion of a pilot project initially operated with the Regina Health Authority and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan to nominate foreign trained physicians across the province as part of a newly-created Health Professions category;
  - promotion of the recently created SINP categories of Farm Owners/Operators internationally, and Critical Impact Employees and Existing Work Permit categories to Saskatchewan employers;
  - development of regional immigration initiatives to promote immigration to Saskatchewan in conjunction with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, multicultural agencies in Saskatchewan, and other community partners; and
  - consultation on the potential benefit of nominating foreign nurses under SINP within the Health Professions category.
- Consult stakeholders on the potential for using the SINP to nominate foreign students graduating in Saskatchewan who may contribute to the province's economy.
- Enrich the domestic and international marketing strategy of the SINP.
- The Department will measure the implementation of the Next Steps section of the Meeting Needs and Making Connections Report, including:
  - government and non-government agencies and other community stakeholders' support for the establishment of a provincial Settlement and Integration Planning Council and four local Settlement and Integration Co-ordinating Committees in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert;
  - attendance and frequency of meetings of the Council/Co-ordinating Committees;
  - recommendations and progress made by the Council/Co-ordinating Committees toward addressing information-sharing program and service co-ordination, and policy issues affecting settlement and retention of newcomers at the provincial and local levels;
  - endorsement by Council/Co-ordinating Committee members of information-sharing strategies and work plans; and
  - progress made by Council/Co-ordinating Committees toward effective implementation of information-sharing strategies and work plans.

What are we measuring?
Number of Provincial nominees per year under the SINP.

Through the SINP, Saskatchewan will be able to attract the type of immigrants it needs to address labour market and economic goals. The SINP is Saskatchewan's only directly administered immigration program.

Where are we starting from?
52
[March 31, 2003]

Objective 3: Market access for Saskatchewan's exports is increased in a manner consistent with the government's economic, social, environmental and Aboriginal development policies/strategies.

Saskatchewan is one of the most trade-oriented provinces in Canada - 67 per cent of all the goods and services it produces are exported either to international or other Canadian markets. Negotiating enhanced and secure access to other markets is, therefore, essential to the province's current and future economic performance. Such access creates the opportunity for Saskatchewan producers, businesses and cooperatives to further expand their operations and sales, which in turn contributes both to the growth of our economy, the ability of the government to raise the revenues necessary to re-invest in the economy and social services. The province's formal economic development strategy, *Partnership for Prosperity*, calls for an increase in non-traditional exports by 2005. This objective will assist in the achievement of that objective.

Key Actions
- Identify/achieve Saskatchewan's objectives in priority international and domestic trade negotiating forums.
- Successfully defend Saskatchewan measures/interests in priority trade disputes.

What are we measuring?
Under development.

The Department is working on a measure to gauge client satisfaction with trade policy services.

Where are we starting from?
Under development.

Goal 4: Respectful, effective municipal-provincial relationships that strengthen the quality of local governance for the benefit of Saskatchewan residents.

Objective 1: Department services and provincial funding that strategically assist municipal governments in governing and meeting the needs of their residents.

Municipalities need provincial advisory and technical assistance and funding in order to meet the needs of their residents. The department works with the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM), the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA), the Rural Municipal Administrators Association of Saskatchewan (RMAAS), the Urban Municipal Administrators Association of Saskatchewan (UMAAS) and the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities (SANC) to build planning and administrative capacity in municipalities and provide funding to ensure good local government and that provincial and public interests are protected.

Key Actions for 2003-04

- With urban, rural and northern municipal associations, develop and deliver learning and professional development opportunities for urban and rural administrators and councillors to build planning and administrative capacity in municipalities.
- Develop and monitor municipal capacity indicators.
- Implement a new financial information return in a format that meets Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) standards for local government and provide related training for municipal staff.
- Improve existing and develop interactive web-based resources for municipal officials and the general public.
- Provide $9.2 million in multi-year federal-provincial funds to 43 communities for upgrades to their water and waste water systems under the Canada-Saskatchewan Infrastructure Program (CSIP), the Northern Water and Sewer Program (NWSP), and assist the NRSTA Management Board in delivering the Northern Emergency Water and Sewer Program (NEWSP). This will include $949,000 for the City of North Battleford. Another $2.9 million will be invested in four solid waste projects, including the construction of a new landfill in Prince Albert.
- Support other municipal infrastructure needs and responsibilities under CSIP, such as local transportation, solid waste and energy efficiency projects.
- Assist municipalities to deliver special needs transportation services by funding the purchase or replacement of 17 transit vehicles and operating expenditures for people with disabilities, bringing the total to 126 vehicles in the provincial fleet under the Municipal Transit Assistance for People with Disabilities Program.
- Provide funding for the North in 2003-04, including:
  a $797,000 (15.4 per cent) increase in Northern Revenue Sharing, increasing the total grant funding from $5.2 million to almost $6 million;
  $4.9 million for the Northern Water and Sewer Program for 24 projects under development in 18 communities.
- Under the Centenary Fund, provide $4.1 million of municipal infrastructure funding for 24 projects, as well as funding to support the expansion of the Government House Centennial Project.
- Increase revenue sharing for urban and rural municipalities by 15.4 per cent, increasing total grants by $36.7 million and $32.3 million respectively.

What are we measuring?
Number of municipalities whose financial reporting statements are compliant with PSAB standards.

Filing information that is compliant with PSAB standards ensures that the municipalities are being accountable and transparent by providing public financial statement information that is in accordance with standards for local governments as set out by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Department monitors the information to ensure it is filed in accordance with the legislation and follows-up on missing reports. Penalties can be applied if there is non-compliance.

Where are we starting from?
78% – urban towns and villages
60% – rural municipalities
[June 2003]
(Northern municipalities currently unavailable)

What are we measuring?
Number of transit vehicles replaced annually.

Replacement of aging transit vehicles provides improved municipal transportation for persons with disabilities. The number of vehicles approved depends on program funding.

Where are we starting from?
19
[March 31, 2003]

Objective 2: A respectful and positive relationship between the provincial government and municipal partners and other interest groups.

A respectful and positive relationship is needed between the provincial government and its municipal partners and other interest groups to be able to work together in a collaborative manner to ensure that the needs of Saskatchewan residents are met. The department works with SUMA, SARM, RMAAS, UMAAS, SANC, the cities and other organizations to ensure mechanisms are in place for open communication.

Key Actions for 2003-04

- Co-ordinate a maximum of six municipal/provincial and northern municipal round tables and facilitate department participation at up to 25 municipal association regional meetings, district meetings and conventions.
- Co-ordinate a minimum of three formal sessions of the department/municipal partners steering committee of senior executives to develop programs, services and partnerships.
- Maintain liaison with New North and the Northern Revenue Sharing Trust Account Management Board on northern issues.

What are we measuring?
Under development.

The Department is working on a measure to gauge client/municipal partner satisfaction.

Where are we starting from?
Under development.

Objective 3: A legislative framework that provides clear municipal and provincial responsibilities and balances local autonomy with provincial and public interests.

For efficient and effective government, it is important that the roles and responsibilities of local governments and the provincial government are clearly defined in legislation, that local governments have the authority and flexibility to deal with local issues and that provincial involvement is removed where there is no overriding provincial interest. At the same time, local governments should be accountable and public interests must be protected. The department consults with SARM, SUMA, RMAAS, UMAAS, SANC, the cities and other organizations regarding legislative changes.

Key Actions for 2003-04

- Review options for consolidating the municipal acts. Depending on the final decision, prepare and present a consolidated municipal act for the 2004 or 2005 Legislative Session.
- Review *The Northern Municipalities Act* to modernize and to consolidate with other municipal acts.
- Monitor, refine and ensure implementation of *The Cities Act*, including establishment by the cities of the required bylaws and administrative review bodies by January 1, 2004.
- Review *The* Planning *and Development Act, 1983* to clarify provincial and municipal interests, enhance opportunities for inter-municipal cooperation, and require municipalities to put in place drinking water and watershed protection bylaws.
- Prepare, consult and put in place regulations that require municipalities to have water system pricing and investment strategies in place by 2005.

What are we measuring?
Under development.

The Department is working on measures to monitor the progress of Saskatchewan cities in ensuring accountability to the public under the *Cities Act*.

Where are we starting from?
Under development.

Objective 4: A property tax system that is fair, transparent and understandable and reflects provincial interests.

Each year about $1.1 billion is collected by municipalities in municipal and school property taxes. It is important that the property tax system is fair and that Saskatchewan people understand the property tax system and how their property taxes are determined. The department works with SUMA, SARM, UMAAS, RMAAS, the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency (SAMA) and commercial and residential groups to ensure appropriate tax tools are available to the municipalities and to set percentages of value for revaluations, and to provide advice to government on the funding, structure, transparency and accountability of SAMA.

Key Actions for 2003-04

- Review of Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency's (SAMA) funding needs. Legislative changes may be proposed for the 2004 Legislative Session, depending on results from the Education Financing Commission.
- Complete a review of local property tax tools respecting limits, authority, application and removing redundancies. Timing of this may be affected by the Education Financing Commission.
- Prepare for the 2005 revaluation. In 2003-2004, update and test the model. In 2004, when the preliminary assessment data from the assessing authorities is received, develop options for the new percentages of value for 2005.

What are we measuring?
Under development.

The Department is working on performance measures to gauge the fairness and transparency of the system and protection of provincial interests.

Where are we starting from?
Under development.

Goal 5: Saskatchewan's identity, heritage and the achievements of our people are honoured, promoted and celebrated.

Objective 1: The province's recognition programs and symbols are reflective of our province's diversity.

It is important to have recognition programs and symbols in our society. Symbols officially represent who we are as Saskatchewan residents and what our economy and society are about. Recognition programs are a way of bestowing public recognition on deserving citizens who contribute to the well-being of us all. Our recognition programs and symbols should be reflective of the diversity of our society and will be measured by compiling statistics on recipients.

Key Actions for 2003-04

- In nominations for provincial honours, increase the proportion of Aboriginal people, women and rural/small urban.
- Plan further development of honours and awards.
- Establish a database for a full Honours and Awards Program, including the new medals and employee recognition program.
- Implement the government-wide Employee Recognition Program.

What are we measuring?

The proportion of Aboriginal people, women and rural/small urban in Honours and Awards.

Our population is comprised of a number of diverse groups, among them Aboriginal people, women and those in rural and small urban areas. By measuring the number of nominations received from these various groups, we will have an indication of how these programs reflect the diversity in our population.

Where are we starting from?

Aboriginal – 5%
Women – 37%
Rural/small urban – 27%
[March 31, 2003]

What are we measuring?

The Premier's Award for Excellence in the Public Service:

- *Number of nominations received*
- *Number of departments represented in nominations.*

Our public servants come from a variety of backgrounds. By measuring the number of nominations received and the number of awards bestowed, we will have an indication of how this program reflects the diversity within the public service.

Where are we starting from?

New program; not applicable.
New program; not applicable.

Objective 2: Government House heritage property is an integral part of Saskatchewan's centennial celebrations

Commemoration of historical information and artifacts is an important way to honour our past. Government House Heritage Property is a National Historic Site and had a significant role in shaping the political and social character of Western Canada as it developed during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Government House is a working museum which serves as a landmark and legacy for residents of Saskatchewan.

Key Actions for 2003-04

- Produce media (radio, print, signage, billboards) ads promoting, marketing and celebrating Government House as a tourism destination point.
- Poll Saskatchewan residents to ensure promotional materials are broad-based and educational.
- Expand Government House with a major addition to enhance the existing property and program functions.

What are we measuring?

Awareness of Government House Heritage property.

Government House Heritage Property will be celebrated as a key Saskatchewan Centennial Project. A 'grand opening' of the Government House Centennial project addition will take place during the centennial year. Leading up to the centennial year, we will increase the public awareness of the historical significance of Government House and will track our success through polling and visitor statistical analysis.

Where are we starting from?

55 per cent
[January 2002]

Where to Obtain Additional Information

Additional information about GRAA is available on the Department's web site, viewable on the Internet at: www.graa.gov.sk.ca.

The web site includes both general and more detailed information about the Department and its programs and services.

For further information about GRAA or to provide feedback about the Department's Plan for 2003-04, please contact us:

Phone: (306) 787-2635
E-mail: info@graa.gov.sk.ca

Mailing address
Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs
1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, SK
S4P 3V7

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Appendix 1 — Legislation

The Department of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for the following pieces of legislation:

Municipal

- *The Assessment Appraisers Act*
- *The Assessment Management Agency Act*
- *The Border Areas Act*
- *The Cities Act*
- *The Community Planning Profession Act*
- *The Controverted Municipal Elections Act*
- *The Cut Knife Reference Act*
- *The Department of Rural Development Act (subject to OC 177/93)*
- *The Department of Urban Affairs Act*
- *The Flin Flon Extension of Boundaries Act, 1952*
- *The Lloydminster Municipal Amalgamation Act, 1930*
- *The Local Government Election Act*
- *The Local Improvements Act, 1993*
- *The Municipal Board Act*
- *The Municipal Debentures Repayment Act*
- *The Municipal Development and Loan (Saskatchewan) Act*
- *The Municipal Expropriation Act*
- *The Municipal Industrial Development Corporations Act*
- *The Municipal Reference Act*
- *The Municipal Revenue Sharing Act*
- *The Municipal Tax Sharing (Potash) Act*
- *The Municipality Improvements Assistance (Saskatchewan) Act*
- *The Northern Municipalities Act*
- *The Planning and Development Act, 1983*
- *The Rural Development Act*
- *The Rural Municipal Administrators Act*
- *The Rural Municipality Act, 1989*
- *The Subdivisions Act*
- *The Tax Enforcement Act*
- *The Time Act*
- *The Urban Municipal Administrators Act*
- *The Urban Municipality Act, 1984*

Aboriginal Affairs

- *The Department of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Regulations, 1998*
- *The Indian and Native Affairs Act*
- *The Metis Act*
- *The Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation Act, Part III*
- *The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (Treaty Land Entitlement) Act*
- *The Treaty Land Entitlement Implementation Act*

Provincial Secretary

- *The Historic Properties Foundations Act*
- *The Provincial Emblems and Honours Act* (administered by Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs on behalf of the Premier of Saskatchewan)
- *The Provincial Secretary's Act and Regulations*